

the gastrofrontal furrow runs in the direction of that tooth. Postrostral carina interrupted on the short interspace between the well-cut gastric and cervical grooves, rather sharp in front of the gastric sulcus.

Eye-peduncles flattened, with large, acute, conical tubercle, cornea dark red brown. Third joint of antennular peduncle somewhat longer, but less broad than the 2nd. Antennal scale measuring two thirds the length of the carapace, rostrum included, extending beyond the antennular peduncle almost by the length of the 3rd joint; it narrows rather strongly, the inner margin is straight and the terminal spine exceeds the blade as far as the obtuse tip of the latter is broad.

Second and third maxillipedes as in *Amalopenaeus elegans* Smith (Bull. Museum Comp. Zool. X, N^o. 1, 1882, Pl. XV, fig. 5), but the carpus appears claviform, being considerably thickened distally, the thickness here being just one third the length of the joint.

Legs of the 1st and 2nd pairs much as in *Amalop. elegans*, but the carpus has a stouter shape, that of the 1st being $2\frac{1}{2}$ -times as long as broad, that of the 2nd $3\frac{1}{2}$ -times. Carpus of the 3rd pair slightly longer than the merus.

Petasma symmetrical, each leaf terminating on the distal margin in a larger rounded lobe near the median line of the organ and in two narrow teeth or spines, of which that at the outer angle of the margin is much smaller than the other, which is sharp and curved forward; there are moreover two small tooth-like lobes on the anterior surface of the organ.

Thelycum consisting of a trapezoidal, upstanding plate or tubercle, between the legs of the 3rd pair, nearly as long as broad at the base and terminating anteriorly in two small teeth; this tubercle is followed by three horizontal plates, of which the two anterior, between the legs of the 4th pair, are broad, the posterior one, between the coxae of the 5th pair, rather narrow, slightly longer than broad.

Length of male 27^{mm}., of female 34^{mm}..

20. *Gennadas Pasithea*, n. sp.

Station 230. Lat. 3°58' S.; long. 128°20' E. From a depth of 2000 M. to surface.

A species related to *Gennadas borealis* Rathb. (Rathbun, Decapod Crustaceans North West Coast of North America, 1904, p. 147).

Carapace of the male, rostrum included, 12^{mm}. long, i. e. two fifth parts the length of the abdomen. Rostrum as in *Gen. borealis*, but shorter, reaching almost to the middle of the 1st joint of the antennular- and of the eye-peduncle. Rostral tooth situated just above the orbital margin. Carinae and grooves of the carapace and of the abdomen nearly as in *Gen. borealis*. Branchiostegal spine minute, 6th abdominal somite carinate alone.

Eye-peduncles as in this species, diameter of the cornea $\frac{1}{12}$ the length of the carapace, rostrum included. Third joint of antennular peduncle appearing about twice as long as the 2nd, when seen from above.

Antennal scale 6,3^{mm}. long to the end of the blade, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -times as long as broad, moderately narrowed, so that, at the level of the base of the distal spine, it appears still almost half as broad as at that of the greatest breadth; inner and outer margins of the scale straight, tip of the blade oblique, obtuse, extending beyond the tip of the distal spine farther than the spine itself is long.

Merus of 2nd maxillipeds a little more than half as broad as long, distal lobe rounded, half as long as the rest of the merus. External maxillipeds and legs nearly as in *Gen. borealis* and as in *Amalop. elegans* Smith, but the chela of the 2nd legs in proportion to the carpus shorter than in *Amalop. elegans*, the carpus being in the male 2,8^{mm}. long, the chela 2^{mm}. Carpus of the 3rd legs a little shorter than the merus, chela little more than half as long as the carpus.

Petasma large, symmetrical, strongly arched, as long as broad, terminating distally in four lobes, viz. in two larger submedian ones that are triangular, obtuse and separated

by a semicircular emargination, and two smaller lateral lobes that are separated from the former by a deeper but narrower notch and each of which ends in a narrow tooth or spine. At either side of the median line and contiguous to it are situated two tubercles or prominences behind one another and, between them, at either side of the median line, a small, compressed, narrow tooth or lobule, with rounded tip; the anterior tubercle is conical, obtuse, the posterior longer and narrower.

Thelycum consisting of a horizontal plate between the three posterior thoracic legs, rounded anteriorly, while the less broad posterior margin is also rounded; antero-lateral margins upstanding and thickened near the coxae of the 4th legs.

Male long 41^{mm}, female a little smaller.

NOTE: The above paper contains the diagnoses of 19 new Species and of 1 new Variety, mostly belonging to the Family Peneidae. The *Macrura*, collected by the "Siboga-Expedition", are at present at Ierseke, but will be transferred to the Zoological Museum of the University of Amsterdam, as soon as they have been worked out.

Ierseke (Holland), August 1907.